Persecution of the Roumania Jews.

HUNDREDS WOUNDED.

Old Men and Helpless Childreu Beaten.

Stores and Dwellings Broken Open and Robbed.

WANTON DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The Police Encourage the Mob.

Eketch of Roumania and Its Jewish Population.

From the special correspondence of the Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, bearing date June 4, we translate the following statement concerning the true nature of the riots at Botuschany, in Roumania which have aroused such intense feeling among the Jewish unities in Europe and America:-

For a considerable time past the hatred against the Jews resident in this place, which has long been entertained by the common people of Bouschany, has been culminating in petty outbreaks and revealing all the symptoms of an approaching storm. The "gentlemen students" here, particularly, are the class who seem emulous of winning laurels by maltreating everybody and everything that is Jewish, no matter what.

On Saturday, the 28th of May, about half-past nine P. M., these gentry assemble I in a tunnituous throng, and, with the ald of the rabb e, began their "Jew hunt," as they call it, by attacking and insult ing some narmless passers by. They next rushed like a pack of mad dogs let loose, into the streets mostly inhabited by Jews and committed wild ex-cesses. Not a window was left whole. They forced heir way into many of the houses and abused every-

thing that came in their way.

One scene bordering on utter barbarism was wisressed by the writer of these lines. It took place in a small dwelling where the business manager, S. T., lives with his numerous family. He was sitting there quietly and peaceably when a furious crowd came along and beat in his windows. In vain did the poor man beseech the rabble to spare him, reminding them that he was the father of five little children, and, moreover, had his aged parents living They replied to his entreaties only with curses and derisive laughter, shouting to him:-

"Come out here, Jew, and we'll drag you through They then broke in his door with axes and beat

the poor wretch and his wife so fearfully that the latter has in a hopeless condition. Nor did they spare the father (an aged man of seventy) or the And where, in the meantime, were the police!

At a safe distance from the scene, saying, probably, to themselves, "What don't burn us we needn't trouble ourselves to put out." Indeed, there are many who affirm that the police were hand in glove

In another street were some lifty or sixty Jewish young men awaiting the moment when they, too, hould be attacked, and determined to defend themselves and their kindred. Several of "the better name, for they are well known here as inst gators of disorder, denounced the little party, exclaiming:-

"What, you rascals, are you going to show fight Do you think that you are in your own country:"

And, at a signal whistle from these gentlemen, the band was surrounded by a throng of about one hundred students and street rowdles. Yet there was no hand to hand affray, very likely ause it was easier to deal with single individuals The students had hardly gone away ere the young men retired to their dwellings, thinking no furthe

In filteen minutes afterwards the same manœuvre was repeated that had taken place in the other

Mr. Politzer's synagogue was rudely abused, and

a smaller house of worship almost demolished. Not even the schools were spared. At last a beavy rain storm, occurring about half an

hour after midnight, put an end to the uproar.

But, at eight o'clock on Sunday morning, the dance difficulty that quiet could be restored by seven o'clock in the evening.

Many Israelites were severely wounded, and it is alleged that some fell victims to the fury of the

Aged men and women and little children were pitifully curied and kicked in the streets and allevaand even stoned. The camage by robbery is not so large as was

at first beneved, but there was considerable robbing done and a great amount of breakage. In the public houses the spirituous liquors, &c.,

Were poured out. Tranquillity is restored for the moment, but business is completely suspended, and the Jewish shops

will remain closed until a reinfercement of mulitary can have time to arrive from Jassy. Betuschany is a not unimportant town in Moldavia, not very far from the Eukowina Austrian boundary

line. It counts from 4,000 to 4,500 inhabitants and has the most frequented market of the region. From the New Freie Presse of June 9 we translate some tresh details sent by other correspondents:-

For weeks past Jew number has been the order of the day. The students stroll through the public gardens by innereds, armed with cmbs, and when they meet a Jew maitrent inm. When a Jewish tamily sits down at any of the tables to take some refreshment a shower of stones is rained upon than. All this takes place, too, under the very noses of the police. Should the Jews complain to the latter magistrates, whose zeal for the service goes so far sometimes that they whistle their signals vigor ously and their roundsmen hasten away, the Jews are told that they had betier stay in their houses. and they obey this seemingly well meant advice But should any of them go into the gardens, relying on the protection of the police, who are there in numbers, they are at once set upon and insuited by

on the protestion of the police, who are there in numbers, they are at once set upon and insuited by that selfsame police and driven out. Should one of the maltreated israchios dare to defend imasen, this serves at once as an excuse for the guaruians of the peace to drag him out by the hair of the head, and the hurrahs of the students; and thus it has been ever since the pleasant season of the year set in. On the 22d of May, at the coronation felt of the Prince, there was to be a universal uprising against the Jews. As is usual on such occasions, the city was bridiantly illuminated. On the main square, known as the kingpatz, where the portraits of the princely couple were set in an arch of leaves and flowers, the band of the city fire company played festive music, tar barrels were burned and fireworks let off. Guards, gendarmes and firemen were posted in all the streets, on foot and on horseback; the Prefect and the Commissaries of Police rode about rapidly from point to point, and the sharp-sighted looker-on could plainly see that something was expected.

The Jewish residents, alarmed by the rumors that they heard whispered from the to line, came forth only one by one at first but at a later hour, counting upon the precentions of the military and the police, they, too, imagical freely among the spectators. Scarcely had they has snown themselves ere a band of more than a hundred students went shouting through the city. At their flead were two noted ringleaders, one of whom is the son of a grocer, and now a pupil of the seventh class in the gymnasium. The other is a coachimaker's son and is also a gymnasium pupil.

About twenty store clerks, who were looking at the illumination, got together and also marched through the town, but without any noise. Yet such nake any show of delegating themselves? All at the general manufaction and spirated the lews make any show of delegating themselves? All at the grace, and spurred their norses against the Jews, whereapon the letter dispersed, white, on the other hand, the stu

their persecution of the Jews is not a selfish object of their osci.

On May 28, about seven o'clock in the afternoon, a great noise was auddenly heard from a quarter of the city that is thickly populated with Jews. The Student's ad gone thinter, had dasked in the windows, broken down the doors, besten men and women, and nid not spared even old people and calldren. About thirty guards under the command of an officer went this for, but the students had aircady withdrawn to repeat the same process in other streets. Taey halted in front of the open shop of a confectioner. Lower down in the street stood about fifty guards, the Prefect of Police and several fifty guards, the Prefect of the dominating officer of the detachment. A Jew who chanced to pass received such a blow with a cuagel on the head from him that he fell to the ground, and had to be carried away, while the guards, as though by word of command, set up a shout of langther, and from the group of stauents there came a ranging "Bravo?"—and so the affair was allowed to pass. The writer was eye witness to this scene.

The Jewish residents were, of course, in the greatest excitement, At first they wanted to get together and reast, but at every point where so only on the so-called Leipsic bridge that about twenty clerks succeeded in getting together to attempt to prevent piniage. Yet hardly had the Prefect besome aware of this ere he advanced upon them at the head of a numerous body of agents with drawn swoods and charged upon the clerks, many of whom were badly wounded. The remainder fied.

Bed.

By this time the shouting and uproar had spread over the town, and all the windows were stormed. The students nuried stones at the windows, broke in the ratings and the doors, and, bursting into the dwellings of the Jews, beat every living creature that they found inside most cruelly, and descroyed everything they could lay their hands upon. Neither the entreaties of the fathers, nor the weeping of the momers, nor the nearl-rending cries of the children sufficed to restrain them.

There is not a house that they succeeded in entering where thood was not shed! The wounded count by hundreds.

And what this the police do against all this? No.

monbers, nor the heart-rending cries of the children sufficed to restrain them.

There is not a house that they succeeded in entering twhere blood was not shed! The wounded count by hundreds.

And what du the police do against all this? Nothing! They made things worse than if they had done nothing; had they not interered at all the Jews, who are here more numerous than the Christians, could have defended themselves. But this is something that ought not to happen where there is a good police.

The Jews were drawn into their houses, where they could be autached suparately and be ruthlessly and bloodtherstly assaulted.

It is true that the police did make a pretence of following the Jew hunters, but not one of the latter was arrested, although the number of the against and guards greatly exceeded that of the rooters. On the contrary, it seemed as though the police and soldiers were there only as much as to say, by their lardiness, that the rioters had plenty of time and could easily draw off into another street. For, in reality, the students stormed everything before them in the vanguard and the police and soldiers did the same in the rear. The pandemon'an racket and huzzaing of the students lasted until midnight, as also ond the despatring lamentations of the defonceiess Jewish residents. Every Jew who attemned to defend himself of his dwelling was struck and arrested.

On the 20th of May, about eight A. M., there was another disturbance. Rabble grangs set on by others and attracted by the prospect of pander, revealed to them by the excesses of the students on the preceding days, were led by single statents against the Jews. All were armed with clubs. It is true that the Police Presers appeared with several of his men, and was followed by a military officer and thirty of the guardy pet the latter, instead of selzing the rowders and strending at the doors of their own dwellings to repel their assalants, were arrested by the Prefect's oriets.

The successful pupp autom—not so much on 20-count of what hus arready ha

[From Galignani's Messenger, June 19.] A letter from Bucharest in the Vateriand, of VI-

china, says:—
The excesses which recently occurred at Butouchany have given the press, particularly the Israelle Altance, an opportunity for displaying a decismatory eloquence as to the cruet treatment which the Jews undergo in Romania and the barbardy and ill will of the government. As these prints do not, nowever, meason the motives which led to the attack at Botouchany, permit me to to all up the blank and to inform you, though somewhat late in the day, or how things began. A band of dishonest Jews, who had come from Soutza to that place, made some purchases from Wallachian peasants in a tavera near the market place. The proce of the goods was paid by the buyers in Romanaha. Austrian and Russian money. One of the peasants, who had soid several by the buyers in Hommanian, Austrian and Russian meney. One of the peasants, who had sold several sacks of corn, finding among the thaters which he had received a piece which he considered suspicious begged the parchaser to change it for another. This request, though made very quietly, nevertheless raised a terrific uproor among the Israelites, who began to cry out, pretending that the bargain had been concluded and that the piece of money was good; and, while creather a great noise and agitation, they endeavered to leave the tavern and get away. This the creaths, a great noise and agitation, they endervered to leave the tavern and get away. This the
other party opposed, and the more so that during
the tunnal the purse of one of them had been abstracted. This not having been found, and the bad
com not naving been exchanged, a squabble resuited between the two parties, in which the Jews,
neing in greater force, came off best; but, on the
peasants being reinforced, the fight assumed larger
proportions, and was transferred to the street.
Then stones were thrown on the Waltachians from
the top windows of houses exemis very linkabited by
Jews. Tais exasperated several Rommannaus, who
had nitherto remained simply specialors, and they
joined in the conflict, which extended all over the
lews' quarter, and ended to their desactantage.
But it it entirely faise that there was any of them

ROUBLING AND ITS JEWISH POPULATION.

The following sketch, which we copy from the Baltimore Saturday Night, was written by Mr. Carroll Spence, formerly United States Minister to Constan-

In looking at the map of Europe the reader will find a territory situated between the Dutester, the enryalitian Mountains, the Theiss, the Danube and the Bacek Sea, which, about the commencement of the Caristian era, was known to the Romans by the name of Dacia. For years its wanke inhabitants were a terror to the Roman empire. The army of more than one Roman general was defeated by them, and a toman Emperor, in the zenith of the giory of the empire, was forced to purchase peace by the payment of an amusal tribute.

Burning with shame at the disgrace sustained by his country the great Trajan, about the commencemen, of the second century, after constructing a magnaticent bridge of stone over the Danube, the remains of which are still visible, entered Dacha at the head of a well organized army. A desperate restaunce was made by the Dachaus. Defenced a tor a war of five years Decebalas, the greatest of their kings, together with the chief men of the nation, scorning to survive the downfall of their country, put an end to their existence. Trajan ordered the male population to be put to the sword, and colonized the country with Romans collected from various parts of his empire. By the extinction of this warske peop e that poilite emperor freed the Roman empire of its most dangerous enemy; by the colonization of the country by Roman critaens he erected a barrier between it and the barbaric races of Northern Ledone.

The descendants of these Romans with the Ducian em Europe.

The descendants of these Romans with the Dacian women with whom they intermarried consistate now the principal population of that portion of Badia which embraces in its limits the provinces of yathacata and Moldavia.—Known to its inhabitants by the mame of Romania—designated by foreigners by the appellation of the Danabian principalities.

Upon no territory of the same extent has the Almignty latisfied more natural advantages. In its mountains are embosomed mineral riches unsurpassed by any in Europe; its plains, covered with perpetual verdure and watered by innumerable screams, are capable of sustaining immense heris of cattle, while the fertility of its valleys promises to the tilier of the soil ample reward for his labor.

Around no portion of Europe cluster more important historical events. The soil of no country has been drenched with the blood of so many different nations. It was the highway along which marched those barbaric hordes which at different periods invaded the Roman empire. Here theek, Goth, Hun, Avar, Geplie, Slave, Pole, Hungarian and Turk have at times struggled to establish temporary governments, and each in turn left their bones to bleach upon its fertile plains or buried them beneat those mounds the conical forms of which, covered with verdure, attract the eye of the travelier of the present day.

Buring the occupation of their territory by its in-

mounds the conical forms of which, covered with verdure, attract the eye of the travelier of the present day.

During the occupation of their territory by its invaders the descendants of the Roman colonists found a refuge among the mountains of their country or were permitted by their conquerors, who scorned to tabor, to till its soil for a he purpose of despoiling them of the fruits of their toil.

After the cessation of these invasions the Romans in Wallachna and Moldavia, about the middle of the finiteenth century, established governments under their nauve princes. For years they wazed contained wars with the Tarks, but after alternate victories and defeats were forced to acknowledge the successfully of the Porte and to pay a small tribute as an endonce of their submission. It was not under the contained when the contained of the cigal earth century that the formacencement of the cigal earth century that the softway, in violation of treaty stipulations, deposed the significant materials.

stead Greek rulers, who, under the name of Phana-riote princes, inflicted every indignity which ty-anny or avarice could degree upon this ill-fated country. After, in later these, enjoying the partial protecto-rate, Russia, or ajointly with that of the Porce, the provinces for add a union under the suzerainty of the Sulban, with their rights and immunities guir-anteal by the powers which were parties to the treaty mide in Paris in 1886.

the Sulban, with their rights and immunities guiranteed by the powers which were parties to the treaty mide in Paris in 1866.

This portion of Europe, however, seems to have been desirated by the Almighty to be a scene of perpetual human agriation. The theatre of the wars of nations in days gone by, it has become the theatre of the political intrigues of governments in modern times. Austria, Russia and Turkey here still struggle for political supremacy. The appetites of the two districtions of the territory which once formed a part of Roumania, only await a favorable opportunity to seize upon the renainder.

The Danubian principalities, as they are designated by the European Powers, contain a population of 4,000,000 souls. By far the greater portion of the people claim to be descended from the ancient Roman colonists sent thither by Trajan. They speak a mongred Latin and Sia ric language, and pride themselves upon the provess and intelligence of their Roman ancestors. In stature they are tail, well formed. The people of the rural districts bear a striking resemblance to the statues of the Dacian prisoners carved upon the piliar erected by Trajan in Rome to comprementate his veloty over their ancestors. The physical characteristics of the Greek race are plainly visible in the physiognomy of the inhabitants of the large towns.

The Boyards, or nobles, are nandsome, intelligent and intriguant. Each one, like every man in America, aspires to political preference, and as it can alone be obtained through the induseroe of force of Powers every man becomes a political manced over.

The Roumain women in low life are industrious, The Boyards, or nobles, are findustrious, The Boyards, or nobles, are nandsome, intelligent and intriguant. Each one, like every man in America, aspires to political preference, and as it can alone be obtained through the influence of force of Powers every man becomes a political manced over.

can alone be obtained through the influence of foregn Powers every man becomes a political manneavier.

The Roumain women in low life are industrious,
virinous and handsome. In high life they are spirituelle, intenigent and fascinating. To their religion
they are devouces; to their husbands they are submissive; to their lovers they are all that can be desired.

The clergy and monks number some one hundred
thousand in two provinces. The higher clergy and
monks never marry. The socular priests, who work
and live among their flocks, are permitted to do so,
in the hands of the former is a large portion of the
lands of the provinces, white the latter earn their
bread by the sweat of their brow. They all belong
to the orthodox Greek Church, and follow the dogmas of the Council of Nice, As a general rule they
are ignorant and uneducated. Like the Boyards,
they are all exempt from taxallon.

Besides the Roumain race there are a number of
inhaoitants of Saxon and Fieraish descent. These
are industrious and honest. They are distinguished
by their red hair and hordes.

Of the gypsies, or Tzinganes, as they are called,
our space permits us to say but hane. They unmber
about ture hundred thousand souls in the principalities. Until within a few years past they were
in a state of abject slavery, and still occupy the
lowest and most degraded position among the peopie of the country.

In speaking of the Israelites in Tarkey in Europe

in a state of abject statery, and still occupy in lowest and most degraded position among the people of the country.

In speaking of the Israelites in Türkey in Europe we shall have occasion to give a full account of their brethren in the principalities.

The founder of the Mohammedian religion never inculcated the persecution of Christians or Jews. He regarded immesif as the apostic designed by God to be the successor of Moses and Jesus. His mission was to exterminate the worshippers of idols and not to persecute the disciples of those who believed in one God. Numerous passages in the Koran attest this fact and lurnish ample evidence of his toleration in matters of religion. "In religious matters," he says, "there should be no coercon, for truth will always distinguish itself, from error. All who believe in one God—Jews, Sabea as and Christians—will not suffer in the Day of Judgment if they practice virtue."—Ca. v., ver. 73.

73.
 "If any one say to you, be a Jew, or a Christian, reply to him, 'We believe in God, and in all which was handed down to us by Abraham, Ishmae, Isaac and Jacob, and in the Books of Moss and Jesus; we make no difference between them.' "—Ch. iv., ver. 130.

Ch. iv., ver. 130.
Such were the sentiments of the founder of the Mohammedan religion, and it was not until some time after his death that his followers, abandoning the doctrines of toleration inculcated by him, confounded both the Israelite and the Christian with infidels.

In the persecution of both they followed the ex-

inidels.

In the persecution of both they followed the example of the Christians themselves, who, forgetting the lessons of peace and good will to mon taught by the founder of their religion, persecuted the Jews and each other with far more cruelty than ever Jew or Gentile was persecuted by the disciples of Manom-

The toleration extended by Turkey to the Istaelies has at all times been as great as that extended to them by the Christian nations in Europe. The very presence of the Israeliles in that empire and the increase in their nameous attest this not. Driven from Scalin by Christian intolerance in the sixteenth century, they found a we come in Constantinople from the Sultan, who permitted them to take up their residence in a quarter of the cuy known by the name of Balant, situated on the Golden Horn. From the nee they spread themselves in the villages along the Kosphorus and other portions of the Turkish empire.

In the description given of the city of Constantinople by the Rabbi Benjamin Tuderia, the Jews in that capital amounted to 2,000 Rabbinites and 500 Calettes. They now count some twenty or through thousand souls. Their number in Turkey in Europe thousand souls. Their number in Tarkey in Europe is variously estimated from seventy to one hundred thousand. During the reign of Mohammed (1.1) they occupied the positions of directors of the mint, and were the bankers of the Sulfan and the wealing pachas, who regarded all labor as beneath their dignity. Their accumulation of wealth was the cause of their downfall, Armenian bankers were substituted in their piness and in the course of time the Jews, losing the influence they once hal with the Turks, tell to the low condition in which they are now seen among the people.

of Christ. These unprotoked attacks upon them finally became a scandal to the Christian word, and, at the solicatation of a number of leading Israelites in London and elsewhere, the Sultan ordered the matter to be investigated, and the charges against them were proved to be both absurd and faise, equally as made so as the imputation adeged by the healtiens against the ancient Christians of sterilicing chaffern and cating their fiesh, or of the orthodox Christians against the Christian Carpocratians and Montarists, who, under the appellation of Guostics, were accused of taking the blood of infants to make their sacramental bread.

Persecutions based upon this accusation have since then, to a great degree, ceased, and the condition of

their sacramental breast.

Persecutions based upon this accusation have since then, to a great degree, ceased, and the condition of the Israelines in Turkey in Europe is in every respect as agreeable as is that of their oretimen in the Russian capite. They have synagogues and schools, and are permitted to enter the Soitan's medical college. Among them are now many wealthy bankers, others are eagaged in mercantic pursuits. The majority, however, are in a state of apparent poverty, and are looked upon with contempt, both by Christians and Monammedans. They occapy themselves in the lowest pursuis, are collectors and venders of rags and old clothes, and make a hving by acting as guides to the strangers who visit Consisting the relatives has crushed out the spirit of this people in Turkey, and one can scarcely realize the fact that the submissive, humble Israelites, who permit themselves in Constantinople to be banked and mattreated by the Turkish and Christian boys, without attempting to resent it, can be the descendants of toat brave and warlike race who, in ages gone by, altested their valor by feats of arms, and their desperation by acts of self-sacrifice, almost unparalleled in the amains of history. How true it is that courage and national pride are blasted as effectually by long oppression as are the flowers of summer by the frosts of winter. The pressure of tyramy upon a people as surely dwarfs their courage and self-respect as does prolonged pressure upon matter distort and render histeours in an area proportions. The courage of the Jews of Kalbar and of certain tribes in Arabia, who have ever itved under their own shelks and who are the terror of the Turkish carain Arabia, who have ever fived under their own shelks and who are the terror of the Turkish care

vans, attests the truth of this assertion.

The descendants of the Spanish Jews in Turkey have light complexions and often red hair. As a race they are well formed, with intelligent faces. Their women are among the most beautiful in the East. Their blue or gray eyes and fair complexions contrast most favorably with the dark eyes and raveloaks of their sisters, whose amestors meabited most of their sisters, whose amestors meabited most of their sisters.

Their language is a sweet Spanish patois. They, however, speak both the Turkish and Greek dialects. The Turks allow them a quasi government of their own. A grand rabbi (kakam Bacht) and two rabbis, chosen for life by the nation, constitute a trabunal to which are confided the executive powers of the Jewish nation. It is a supreme tribunal. A council of seven, nominated for life, has a right to make remonstrances to this tribunal and to convoke a national assembly. Questions decided by this assembly must receive the consent of the Rabbinical triumvirate before they become obligatory upon the nation. From Jewish fribunals there is an appeal to the Turkish courts, which, however, is never resorted to. Their magistrates receive the name of "regidores," the appealation by which they were known in Spain. No people in the Turkish empire take less interest in politics than the Israelites. By them both Turks and Christians are regarded with little favor. From the indifference of the Monammedans in matters of proselytian they have something to hope; from the desire of the Christians to draw all to their own church they have much to fear. To the former the exercise of their religion gives little offence; to the bigotry and ignorance of the latter it is a source of perpetual annovance. When both Mussulman and Christian shall return to the spint of religious toleration their cated by the founders of their respective creeds, the Israelites, whose God is their God, whose prophets are their prophets, whose law giver and partarchs are reverenced by both, will enjoy that tolerance in religious matters to which every being on God's earth is entitled. Until then that people may rest assured that their properties a law giver and partarchs are reverenced by both, will enjoy that tolerance in religious matters to which every being on God's earth is entitled. Until then that people may rest assured that their properties, as a race will increase more under the shadow of the throne of the Soitan das doubt and general to Spanish or Fulan

enastine one-third of the population. Many of these laws resemble strikingly the latter race, and are doubtless descendants of those Avars who in

Christian secis.

Strange to say that the people of Roumania were sless tolerant to the Mohammedan subjects of the Sul less to learnit to the Mohammeuan subjects of the Sultan than they were to the Jews. The treaty made between Viad V., Prince of Wallachia, and the Sultan Mahommed H., declared that no mosque should be erected in that province. A treaty concluded also between the Modavians and Turks in 1629 contains a similar stipulation.

By these treaties two victorious Sultans forced the provinces to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Porte, but deprived their Mussulman subjects of privileges which they conceded to Christians in the Moman empire.

Ottoman empire.

Seldom has such abnegation of power been exhibited by Christian governments, Let us not forge then, while descanting upon the intolerance of Monammedans, in religious and political matters

that on more than one occasion both Israelites and Christians have found an asylum in Turkey denter them by governments professing the Christian faith OUR NEW JUDGES.

Reorganization of the Common Pleas and Marine Courts-Swearing In the New Judges-An Imposing Display in Presence of the New York Bar.

The Court of Common Pleas of the city and county New York was formally reorganized at twelve o'clock vester day, in accordance with the provisions of the new constitution. Among the legal fra termity this court has been always looked upon with a high degree of confidence and respect, and versed by the higher courts. Among some of the eminent men who formerly eat on the graham, Judge Inglis, Judge Ulshoeffer, John R. Brady, Henry Hilton and Hooper C. Van Vorst, and Cardozo. The present Chief Justice Daly, whos well known legal ability has placed him in the fore

well known legal ability has placed him in the foremost ranks of the jurists of America, has filled his
judicial office in this court for a period of over twenty-five vears. The newly elected judges who were
sworn in yesterday, namely—flaminton W. Robinson,
lichard L. Larremore and Joseph H. Daly—are alithree able lawyers and carry a record with them to
the bench they have been clevated which gives
fair promise of their sassaining the dignity and
character which the court has achieved.

SWEARING IN THE REW JUDGES.

Twelve o'clock was the hour appointed for
the ceremony of swearing in the new judges,
and for some time previous to that hour
Part I. was crowded by prominent members of the legal profession and leading citzens generally. Owing to the admirable arrangements made by Mr. Pavin, calef of the officers of
the court, under the direction of Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., chei clers, everything was made as comfortable as possible for the accommodation of the
bench and the bart. A raised dats was temporarily
erected on either side of the bench and covered with
a handsome carpet of an emerald hue, whereon
the indiges were seated.

the jurges were seated
Snortly after tweive o'clock Judges Baly, Loew
and van Brunt entered the court room, accompanied by the three judges about to be inducted into
office and several prominent members of the bar,
who, on the judges taking their seats on the bench,
took possession of the seats allotted to them. Among
those presont were the loilowing:—Judges Jones
and Freeman; of the Superior Court; Judge Joins
and Freeman; of the Superior Court; Judge Qulan,
ex-Judges Van Vorst, Michell, Davies, Siosson,
Woodruff and Pierrepoat; Charles O'Conor, Luther
R. March, Asgustus F. Smith, Henry Nicoll, Mr.
William M. Evarts, A. J. Vanderpoel, Henry Marvin, Clarence A. Sewald, Richard Emmet, Algernon
S. Sulivan, — Brewster, C. Bainbridge Smith,
Peter Cooper and Tax Commissioner Sands,
Mr. Harrington, the crief of the court, having
opened the General Term,
Judge Daly sald that, in pursuance of the provisions of the law the three additional judges elected
to the Court of Common Press would now have the
ceil of office administered to them.
Judge Daly then administered to eath, commencing with Judge Robinson, and ending with Judge
Joseph H. Duly.
Mr. James W. Gerard then stepped up in the
beach and delivered a lengthy but extremely interesting address. In the course of which he re-

of New 10rt as a Mayor's court, down to the present day. He concluded by passing a high culogique on Chief Justice Daiy, and hoped that if the terms of the present Judg'ss of the Common Pleas ever ran out, they would commence to run in again.

Mr. Augustus F. Smith followed in landation of the Court of Common Pleas, both in the past and bresent.

Mr. Luther R. Marsh also addressed the Court in a few appropriate remarks. He said the people of this

few appropriate remarks. He said the people of this city might congratulate themselves on the new system manufactor by the change of the law in rela-

system mangurated by the counge of the law in relation to the judiciary.

The court then adjourned.

After the adjournment of the court the judges and members of the bar paid a visit to Delmonico's, where they partook of a sampthous collation.

ADDITIONAL JUDGES TO THE MARKINE COURT.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning the early and wide-awake Judges of the Marine Court, who have been herecolore want to descharge the calendar in a twinking, and, in fact, to say, in regard to each case, "One down, another come on," were on hand to do all the honors to their newly appointed associates, Judge William H. Tracy, J. F. Joachimsen and George Shea. The latter gentleman went yesterday morning to Europe; but Mr. Iracy's and Mr. Joachimsen's friends crowded the court room where the ceremony of manguration was to come off. the ceremony of inauguration was to come off.
On the bench were Judges Alker, Gross and Cur-

Rasiness of the July Term.

Judge Trucy has been elected to sit in all chamber and jury trial cases for the current July term of the Marine Court.

THE HAND-XISSING CASE IN MARYLAND. Knocking Down the Price of the Luxury.

Resolving Down the Price of the Luxery.

In the Superior Court yesterday the motion for a new trial in the case of T. Newton Selbert and wife vs. John Lesson, in which the jury returned a verdict of \$2,000 damages against defendant for kissing the hand of Mrs. Selbert, &c., was argued by Mr. Henn ghausen for the defendant and Judge Mason and Mr. Rowland against the motion. The Court declined to blast further argument by Mr. McLaughin in favor of the motion. In deciding upon the motion Judge Dobbin said no one could entertain a doubt that the verdict was far beyond any reasonable amount of damages the plaintiff's wife had sustained, even allowing the jury the most liberal discretion in finding vindictive damages. He could see no good reason why the defendant in this case, considering the circumstances of both parties, should be held ap before the public as an example. The Court was not disposed to look lightly upon improper liberties or the slightest approach thereto, but there was no evidence in this case that the defendant ever had on any previous occasion committed any acts of indecoram. The defendant was the landlord and was in the habit of visiting his houses and working about them as a carpenter, and had the right to go there to collect his rent. This case could not be compared to a case where a lady has been followed and tracked from place to place for months or years—such as the case of Mefariand and similar cases preceding it. He had the power to set aside the verdict or to modity it. He thought this was a case which called upon him to exercise that power, and he would therefore set aside the verdict, unless the plaintiffs would relinquish \$1,500 of the amount, thereby reducing the verdict to \$500. This, he thought, was a very exorbitant sum for the offence committed—more than he would expect the jury to have allowed. The plaintings are allowed a few degl to accept the conditions,—Battimore Sun, Fuse 30.

The New Secretary of State of New Jersey.—
see of the Christian
The Sussex Herald says that Judge Keisey, the recently appointed Secretary of State, left Newton for
Trenton on Wednesday of this week, and will take
formal possession of the office of Secretary of State,
and a that
the formal possession of the office of Secretary of State,
on Friday. We understand that he will not make
alia chat, they
be more missed in Newton than the Judge, as his
voice and action on all questions affecting the chatracter of the fown and coords were invariably on the
right side.

THE GREAT OCEAN RACE.

DAUNTLESS VERSUS CAMERIA.

THE START ON JULY 4.

The great international ocean race between the two famous schooners Dauntiess and Cambria takes place on Monday next, at two o'clock P. M., when the contesting yachts will sail from Old Kinsale Head for the lightship of Sandy Hook. This race, agreed upon by Mr. Ashbury after a lengthy correspondence, is without any conditions whatever, and such an unsatisfactory contrivance as "time allowance" is unknown in the simple challenge and acceptance, which, it will be remembered,

were conducted through the transatlantic cable. As the day has approached for the beginning of this race it has been a fruitful topic of conversation among yachtmen, who, with a precise knowledge of the two schooners, have drawn various conclusions as to the result. Speculation as to the victory is now out of place, as a few days will settle who is to be the winner of the most remarkable cean struggle ever entered into by two yachtmen.

It only remains, therefore, to point out the probthe features of seamanship and navigation; the ext-gencies of wind and sea that may arise and the radically different construction embodied in each of the two models. Of course in these qualities lies the

Speed is the necessary attendant of triumph, and whichever schooner succeeds in developing this quality in the highest degree, together with the trim quality of weatherliness, will necessarily bear off the champion trophy. But it should be borne in mind that speed, the object of yacht construction the world over, depends upon conditions of designrig, sparring, canvasing and ballasting-that are by no means sattled in marine science. If it were possible to clearly and distinctly define the exact principles upon which every fleet model must be constructed, then, of course, all competition on the water would be reduced to a mere question of expertness in seamanship and good judgment or experience in navigation.

Fortunately for the pastime of yachting no stated rules have ever been laid down, and the problem of design is to-day as much unsettied as the instability of the gold market. It is upon this difference that

the ocean race of Monday derives its chief interest. We in America have long followed a general and national theory in the building of our hulls, which is called "the broad beam and shallow hold" property. That is, we construct upon lines that expose a large bottom surface to the pressure of the water, which tends constantly to lift the vessel bedily upright out of the sea, and any top-heavmess-that is, any considerable weight aloft-acting in concert with this upward pressure, inclines to careen the vessel over to one side or the other and lessen the quality of this dangerous propensity of buoyancy we give our hulls a great deal of "shoulder," the hips, as it were, that produce stiffness under a heavy pressure of canvas. We know that with a hull embracing these general principles we can ride the sea and not break through it; that we can sail on the surface and not plunge and dig and plough through the waters. It must seem to any man, with no nautical knowledge whatever, that this is nothing more than the primitive principle of

Our vachts, by this law, sit quietly and gracefully on the water and do not require all the complexities

ecessary in a deep-draught model. Then, with such a general principle triumphantly sustained by the America in 1851 and by the three brilliant victories of the Sappho in her recent contests with the Cambria, all yaches in this country are

Only one deep-hold schooner was ever built in this

country, and that was a ridiculous talture. Added to this feature in our construction are ex quisitely fine bows, which are received as a necessity in any fast vessel. The quarters of our yachts vary, and it is hardly safe at this stage of yacating to pro nonnee upon their absolute outlines or proportions. Let the reader look at one of our models. He will perceive a fine bow, which is the entering wedge, from which the lines swell into a fat bilge often concave, often flat, often convex. He will also perceive that the schooner's bottom fits in the water

opened the General Term,
Indge Daly said that, in pursuance of the provisions of the rows, losing the influence they once had the Turks, tell to the low condition in which they are now seen among the people.

I regret to say, however, that the Ottomans have been far more toleral towards them than the Cartsteams. By the latter they were for a long time accused of stealing once a year a Christian chid, in order to mingle its blood in their festivals, as a retaination upon their persecutors. Exasperated by this belief they were on such occasions budged, stoned and not unfrequently killed by the followers of Christ. These unprotocked attacks upon them finally became a scendility the Control of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Student of the School of the S

ont, then, from Old Kinsale Head with these features, so drametrically opposed to each other, we shall have a race of 3,000 m les, in which we can prove whether or not, on a long strugge in heavy seaway, the English model possesses a redeeming feature. Whatever Mr. Ashbury's idea may be, it is certain he no longer has the same confidence in the Cambria which he once had, for among his hat acts has been to order a new schooner from Ratsey, of Cowes.

The month of July is generally very caim and pacific on the Adminic Ocean, it is pre-eminently the month of quick passages, and there have been times when the surface has for sixty days, been as

and it is believed that the schooners will have a good start at least.

The latest European steamer made the passage in eight days, and this certainty indicates remarkable weather. More the start there may be a variety of indicaces that may bed largely upon the result. Suppose the airs are very light, then it will be a contest with light canvax. Suppose they experience head winds, then it will be a neat to windward, and the weatherry qualities will receive a sharp test. Suppose it blows a gaie, as is very probable at some time, or that a thick fog settles over the horizon, it would then require but a few short boards to eparate the yachts, and it would be a miralle indeed it they ever not until at their anchorage in New York. Suppose they thus separate—visible competition causes, so advantage can be taken of an adversary's bad seamanship or maships, and the object is to spread everything and by for the Lightship.

Suppose a spar is carried away, a sail is blow from the bolt rope, or that the steering gear becomes hopelessiy disordered; then such a deleats

Suppose a spar is carried away, a salt is blown from the bolt ropes, or toat the steering gear becomes hopelessiy disordered; then such a ddeats will, of course, have a material influence upon the result, especially if these disasters are frequently repeated, as they are liable to be, under most all conditions of the sea.

It would be useless to conocal the fact that seamanship is very important in this contest. Daily errors, the loss of a minute in every wacen might lose the race; but both the Dauntless and Camoria have first class crews and experienced seamen.

NAYIGATION,

or the marine track of the two schooners, is anoth feature of pre-eminent importance, and one of the most interesting developments of the race will be the courses sailed.

most interesting developments of the race will be the courses sailed.

THE AREIVAL

of the Daubtless and Cambria will call down a large squadron to the outer bay, for a radius of 100 miles off the seatoard. The splendid schooner Tidal Wave, the Ance, Phantom, Fleetwing and other famous yachts are expected to go out and welcome the competing yachts. It is expected that the display on that occasion will exceed that of any squadron ever gathered beyond Sandy Hook.

The wood-out printed above gives some idea of what anxiety will prevail by the 10th of July.

Some persons believe that the passage cannot be made short of sixteen to eighteen days, because of the retarding influence of the Gulf Stream.

Whatever may be the result of this extraordinary race, one fact is certain—Mr. Asibury will be received here with the most generous hospitality, be he the loser or winner. Upon many exciting occasions he has proudly worked the Cambria to the home stakeboat, and won in many difficult and closely contested struggles. His appearance here will cause a sensation among yachtmen, and our fleetest schooners will give him an opportunity to bestow the five elegant prizes which he brings with him from England.

The Cambria, schooner, 248 toos New York Yacht

The following is a description of his schooler, The Caushia.

The Cambria, schooler, 248 tons New York Tacht Club mea ure nent and 188 tons Royal Thinkes Yacht Pitte Cab measurement, and probably the fleecest of the British yachts, was ball by Extress, of Cowes, on the class of w.g.t. and was launched in May, 1885, She is a fine type of the deep and narrow English thodal.

can harroly be as a that the Cambril 1st as ar cef and charming in her pose upon the water as the m jort y of American schooners, and this is stupply be close the English are willing to sac like anythis to see are the full embod ment of their ideas as speed. Her dimensions ar:

Length (from stempost to sternpost)..... Beam
Dep h of hold
Draught of water
Manmast (hounds to deck)....

Bowsprit ontboard stem). 35.
Maintopsail 32.
Maintopsail 32.
Maintopsail yard. 32.
Foretopsail yard. 29
She is a keel schooner, substantia ly built of cak, with teak topsides, Her interior ditings are remarkably beautiful, rich and in goo! t iste, and the wainscoling is finished in pol sh d oak. On the principle upon which she was built the Camoria is a most perfect triumph, and no one need doubt that she is the finest schooner in Great Britain. All of the dedeate niceties employed by En rish yachtmen in ballasting, sparring and can asing, have been tested by Air. Ashburr, who with a spirit that does credit to the most fascinating o all pastimes, has done much to develop yas hing among his own-countrymen to its present high attis.

The Cambria has twenty-one tons of ballast smelted and run into her timbers, and she has also four tons of lead belied to her keel. Under sal she spreads a vast area of canvas, and works in the wind with the ease and facinty of a weather vane. It is by her qualities of beng shar, and quick in stays, of beling close to the wind, of making good time in light airs that yactmen calini she is one of the fastest schooners in the world. By the the wint—that is, close-hauled—she has gardtopsals bent to the oritinary spars; but in sailing iree she has much longer lighter and more fexible yards sloit, and the sail of lighter canvas, of course, clubs out a considerable distance. Her bowspit is a very peculiar spar, and, with the jibboom and flying jibboom, is all in one stick, rigs in and out a the option of the sailing mas er. Of course it is uny in appearance, but the nautical advantages cla med for it are many and douctes well founded. The Camb is has had a brilliant and eventual history. She has been the victor in many contests, and her bold and gailant owner and commander has sailed her in most all the seas that was he European shores, and has but recently resuraed from his cruse up the Medicerranean. Sis it st won fame upon June 2, 1868, when she came in first, with the Egerta and Flear d

On the 25th of August ane beat the Fappho, and in the same race three fast English yachne—the Aline, Omara and Condor.

After these victories alterations were made in the Cambria to make her more seaworthy. She was padded forward, her masts were bored and the wight of her keel was diminished. Besides, on the occasions named, the Cambria has won golden laurels, especially upon beating to windward in a total of this quality with an English cutter (corresponding to our American sloops, in which she was again the victor. This is her force. During the piesent season the Cambria has been given more battast, her bulwarks have onen raised forward and her scuppers have been made enlarged. She is now, according to despatches, in her best trim, and she will have every American and English eye bearing upon her during the season of 1570.

The schooner Dauntless, Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jr., is of 288 tons, New York Yaciat Club measurement, has an area in square lest of 2,589 feet and is allowed a crew of thirty seven men. She has been distinguished for her ra id pas age across the Atlantic, and as being a fast, degant and weatherly schooner.

COLLEGIATE COMMENCEMENIS.

GENERAL THEGLOSICAL SEMINARY.

Commencement Exercises at Trinity Chapel-Impressive Ceremonies and a Brilliant At-

Yesterday morning the annual commencement exercises of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States took place at Trivity chapef in West Twenty-fith

street. At half-past nine A. M. the procession was formed in the school room and marchen across the grounds to the church. Having arrived at the chapel the morning prayer was read and the ordinary services of the Litany intoned or chanted by the students. The forty-eighth Psalm of the Psalter was then

given, beginning, "Great is the Lord and highly to be praised, in the city of our God, even upon His holy hill." The twenty-fifth hymn was also sung. Following this was A SERMON BY BISHOP LES. The text was from Mattnew Iv., 23-"And Jesus went about all Ga Lee, telening in their synagogues, and pleaching the Gospei of the kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people." The Eishop sud:-- in H.s holy life our blessed Lord and Sav.our Jesus Christ has shown poor erring mortals how to walk in a way the spirit of His divine mediation and from the promise of a new life such as He gave an example of in His own. Through Carist man learns of the possionity of his re lemption. He put an the mouth of his suffering people the words our Father, and then He shows us what it is to be followers of God by His hving and dying for man, Jesus stands before us the embedament of all not is divine and yet so thosen hy norms is He.

or God by his living and dying for man, Jesus stands before us the embodiment of all man is divine, and yet so thoroughly numan is He, that he is known and read by an. He is of all mea the most mysterious, and yet is He the best known. At present theme, therefore, is Jesus the sublime pattern of the Christian mastry. Verily this is a taeme for a volume. It would not be right for us to take upon ourselves the solean obligation to follow earnestly. His footsteps without being properly utted for the task. The Church recognizes to-day, as it has in all time, the finger of God in its cao ee of ministers, there must be a soil consecration to God's service in the candidate and a longing desire to labor; there must be a soil consecration to God's service in the candidate and a longing desire to labor; there must be a ronunciation of all the pride, the pressure and grory of the world, and all these things must be pondered over and thought of carefully and seriously before one shall allower "I am chosen" or accept the initiation. The want of success in the ministry is that many think themselves called whom God has not chosen and, hance it is that some take their hands from the plough and turn backward. Many turn not aside, but pursue their way with a falming and weary purpose, and by such as these, alias! In the is the world benefitted and much is the Church disgraced. It would ever be better for the candidate to withdraw from the chancel rails than to enser the high office of the Courch uncalled. Some one once said to Dr. Johnson, "The life of a chergyman is an easy one;" but the Doctor promptly replied, "I but the man who makes it so." What was kite then is true now in our day. Our Lord Jesus Christ never flatters. Yet He was a popular preacher, is it not the Christian's duty to make His instructions comprehensible to the uneducated? And not only comprehensible to the uneducated? And not only comprehensible to the uneducated of the courth as tone, and that he be incid in his statements, direct an as tone, and that he d

he display as little of his ermittion as possible.

At the conclusion of the sermon Bishop Potter performed the ante-communion service, and Bishop Lee delivered the charge to the graduating class. The members of the class then came forward and were presented by Dr. Forbes, the bean of the Seminary, to the Bishop. The Dean wore a cap and gown, and presented the graduates in the following order:—George Prout, William Prout,—Perry,—Cognail,—Heely,—Jewitt, Edwin Weed, Edward Seningate (son of Bishop Southgate),—Sparks, J. E. Hall,—Deniston,—Mo re, Aaron Bernstine, A. D. Miller, George C. Houghton, A. N. Graves, A. S. Hall, G. D. Shidman and C. D. Andrews, The Bishop then presented them with diptomas, and the S. Raif, G. D. Sildman and C. D. Andrews. The Bishop then presented them with diplomas, and the Holy Communion was administered to the sildenis and such of those present who desired to partake of the signament of the body and blood of Christ. The candidates who are members of the diocese of New York will be ordained to-morrow.

THE GENERAL EPISTOPALIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

It is announced that the pegotlations pending between Mr. Andrew Wilson, Jr., and this excellent institution were finally closed on Thursday. Mr. Wilson donates fifty-five acres of the beautiful land of Grand Park, and the Seminary, in accepting,

of Grand Park, and the Seminary, in accepting, agree to commence their extensive improvements without delay.

Among the Church dignitaries present on that occasion was the Rev. Bishop Wilmar, of New Orleans, who becomes the guest of Air. Wilson, and will remain at the Park until a fer the celebration on Monday. He and other Episcopal Churchmen interested in the great enterprise will examine their new possessions and assist, no dobt, in the celebration.

CLASS BAY AT WESLETAN UNIVERSITY.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 1, 1870. Yesterday was Class Day at Wesleren University. dress. There were various humorous exercises and an address to the College by A. J. Palmer, to which President Cummings responded. Last evening there was an oration by Mr. D. Baker, the Class bistory was given, songs were sing and at midnight the "iv," was planted and the "goodby" songs were sured.

ribulists Chors,—we heard a gentieman give a glowing account of the crops between Daaville and Hitsgivania Court House—in crop on one place in particular at the ted his attention—the fluest oats he cort saw, splendid wheat, core waits high and the to are growing of beautifulty.—Danelie (Yu.) Times, Jone 28.